integrally criticates it creates

the Mayans believed on their sections of superwhite of weigh act may tribute no major decisions without having their brains or such those of relatives analyzed. Before being acceptables, candidate for dianalyzed. Before being propos viner (7a.q.i,) (Pap Sies Nimes) had to dream a suitable dream and have a referenced by a senior priest,

The Mayan reliance on dreams, as well as a considerable amount of other cultural fore, emerged during a argued but so were nations and governments. Just as three moriths that Pap Sias and two young Guatemalan men spent on the University of Celifornia campus in trying. The other two bul-speakers came from different villages, each with its own dialect.

Ixil words are monesyllables, consisting o a consonant (ollowed by a vowel and then anothe consonant. Using a computer, Kaufman generated about 8,000 possible sound-combinations; then he be jan the ardudus work of pronouncing each aloue to Pap Sjas and his companions to determine which were words and what each meant.

The job was complicated by the act that nary ixil monosyllables mean nothing by themselves—as cran, for example, means nothing until it is hoosed up with berry. Hence Kaufman had to tronounce as hany variations on his basic combinations as he could hink of; the three Guatemalans recognized about 15 percenof the possibilities.

Pap Sies's age and poor bearing made it difficult for him to maintain the pace. Last No tember, however, Kaufman was able to complete the Nata bartion of the dictionary with the help of an ix! Mormant in Ant qua.

Now Drs. Colby and Katuanar have about 1 000 pages of Ixil vocabulary and gram har, and translations of nearly another 1,000 pages of May in myths, praye's, and narratives-many of their breviously unknown to scholars. And Pap Sjas is back in Lebal, interpreting dreams for a people who recognized the importance of the subconscious 1,100 years be one Freud told the rest of us. 🔳 🐰

Legitimizing the Nazis

After the initial shock of learning arc it Bucherwald and Dachau and the others wore off many of us wor dered how human beings could be ave as some had particularly the Germans, possessors of one of the oldest cultural, humanistic, and Christian traditions in Europe. Dr. Niles Holt of Illinois S ate Un versity n Mornal may have part of the answ r in his research on the Monist movement, which flour shed in Germ iny trom (872 137) 933 c

The Monist leaders were scientist said acoular with ere about science: many were pacifiers. Their principal obal was democratic government, with fairly reform and requicational improvement close behind 'Yer, by a sada paradox these high winder reporters beloed the Na. tional Socialists with popular acceptance for the ide of racial superiority and for the hideous techniques the Nazis employed to "clearise" the nation of Jews.

The 1850's, when the Monist movement was born. was a depressing time for liberals. After granting loken concessions to public realizeness, the monarchists, had climbed back on top and were fully in controls Social reform seemed a dead cause

But when, in 1856 Darwin's Origin of Species appeared, liberal scientists were quick to translate evolution into social terms. Not only was nature itself being constantly improved by natural selection, they evolution in nature was inevitable, so no force could withstand evolution toward higher forms in society

To hasten the evolutionary process, the Monists argued for international competition in cultural terms: not war, but intellectual achievement, would bring the fittest to the top. And to make sure that Germany won that summit, the Monists advised planned, deliberate improvement in the quality of the populace

One means was eugenics. In addition to advocating selective preeding, the Monists established communes whose members were selected for intelligence and their genetic connection with science; if a candidate were not a scientist, he or she had to have on her the family

Another idea was euthanasia --advocated of course, on the highest humanitarian grounds. Even so, the suggestion would probably have been rejected by the German people were it not for the eminence of the Monist leaders and their skill as propagandists. Cofounder Ernst Haeckel, an internationally recognized zoologist, wrote one of pre-1914 Europe's best bestsellers (The Riddle of the Universe), and Wilhelm Ostivald, who became prominent in the movement about 1911, had won a Nobel Prize for chemistry.

The Monists' program had no racial overtones. They regarded German Jews as Germans, compatriots in the global intellectual competition. Through their support for internationalism and pacifism, they had strong ties to the German political Left.

But through their advocacy of eugenics and euthanasia, they conferred respectability on two key ideas of the German Right-particularly among the bookreading, middle-class public from whom the Nazis derived so much electoral support.

The Monists, according to Holt, provide us with a cautionary object-lesson "in simplistically applying" science as a poultice for human ills, without considering . . . the unscientific nature of human reactions in society and politics." The tale hits close to home: Germany may have been the first nation to cloak barbarism in scientific terms, but it assuredly was not the last.

The state of